

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Office Action mailed April 14, 2008, has been received and the Examiner's comments carefully reviewed. The specification is objected to. Claims 1-66 are rejected. For at least the following reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that the pending claims are in condition for allowance.

Objection to Specification

The disclosure is objected to for informalities. In response, the Applicants have amended the disclosure to address the objections.

Objection to the Claims

Claims 4, 5, 29, 37, 38, and 62 are objected to for informalities. In response, the Applicants have amended the claims to address the objections.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 112

Claims 1-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In response, the Applicants have amended the claims to address the 35 U.S.C. 112 rejections.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 101

Claims 34-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. In response, the Applicants have amended claims 34-66 to recite “computer-readable storage medium.”

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 102

Claims 1-16, 18, 24, 26-29, 31, 33-49, 51, 57, 59-62, 64, and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hayton et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,194,743) (hereinafter “Hayton”). Claims 19, 21, 32, 52, 54, and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayton. Claims 17, 20, 50, and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayton in view of Marcos et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,429,880) (hereinafter “Marcos”). Claims 22 and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayton in view of Quaeler-Bock et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,023,271) (hereinafter “Quaeler-Bock”). Claims 23, 25, 26, 56, and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayton in view of W3C (“XML Path Language (XPath) Version 1.0) (hereinafter “W3C”). Claims 30 and 63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayton in view of Gamma et al. (Design Pattern) (hereinafter “Gamma”).

With regard to Claim 1, the Office Action states that “receiving at least one parameter (If the user updates a UI element, the UI element 46 signals a change event to the event manager; col. 19, lines 12-14), and in response to receiving the at least one parameter (When the event manager 74 receives a change event from the UI element 46; col. 19, lines 14-16), performing an

operation relating to a binding on at least one property from at least one of data sources, data source classes and data-specific implementations of collections and views (the event manager determines, using the mapping, ... server portion 22b can update the associated property 38 of the application component 34 in response to the user change of the UI element 46; col. 19, lines 16-25).” The Applicants have amended claim 1 to more clearly define the invention.

As amended, claim 1 recites in part “performing an operation relating to a binding in an application on at least one property from at least one of: data sources, data source classes, and data-specific implementations of collections and views; wherein the application comprises a user interface portion that includes user interface elements that each comprise one or more target properties and a logic portion that is configured to manipulate a source data value; wherein the binding is associated with a binding object that specifies a binding type comprising: a one way binding type that is used to update a non-editable property associated with the user interface; a two way binding type that is used to update an editable property associated with the user interface when the source data value changes and update the source data value when the editable property changes and an update type that specifies when updates are to occur.” Among other differences, the cited references fail to teach the binding types as recited in Claim 1.

Instead, Hayton teaches associating a property path that defines a value for a user-interface element. Whenever the value of the element is changed, the client or server is informed of the change. Hayton at col. 12, lines 35-39 states that “While mapped, the property path ‘App.PropertyID1.PropertyID3.PropertyID4’ has the value of the salary of property 38d.” At column 16, lines 56 - column 17, line 8, Hayton recites that “The property connector API 22

associates the user-interface elements 46 with the application components 34 using property paths as described above. In overview, the functions of the property connector API 22 can include: (1) collecting and disseminating change events, ... (2) communicating change events of particular properties 54 between the client node 64 and the server node 60, and tracking those change events about which the client node 64 needs to be informed. (3) dynamically binding property paths to specific application components 34 (e.g., objects) within the application 26, reacting to changes in application components 34 along the property path, and rebuilding the path as appropriate when instances of application components 34 are created or deleted; and (4) collecting events from, and communicating property changes to, individual application components 34.” Further, at column 18, lines 25-42 Hayton states “As depicted in FIG. 3, the event manager 74 sends to the server-side property path manager 86 all of those property paths in which the event manager 74 has interest. The event manager 74 registers interest in a property path using, for example, a ‘ListenTo’ command shown in Table 1. When the event manager 74 informs the server portion 22b about which property paths are of interest, the event manager 74 does not need to inform the server portion 22b specifically which (or how many) UI elements 46 are interested in each property path. The property path manager 86 monitors the properties 38 of the application components 34 corresponding to the identified property paths and notifies the event manager 74 when any of the property paths in which the client portion 22b has registered interest in changes. When the user provides some input, by interacting with one of the user-interface elements 46, the event manager 74 notifies the property path manager 86 about the change.” In other words, Hayton teaches that when a change to a data value occurs, either the server-side component is notified or the client-side component is notified of the change. Hayton,

however, does not teach specifically setting the binding type for the binding. Instead, Hayton teaches that the API determines what value to update. Additionally, Hayton does not teach including a property that specifies when the updates to the data value are to occur to the target property. Instead, as discussed above, Hayton teaches that whenever a change is made that change is reflected. Since Hayton does not teach, among other differences, the binding types and the different methods used to update properties Claim 1 is proposed to be allowable. Claims depending on Claim 1 are proposed to be allowable as they depend on a valid base claim.

Claim 34 recites in part “performing an operation relating to a binding in an application on at least one property from at least one of data sources, data source classes, and data-specific implementations of collections and views wherein the application comprises a user interface portion that includes user interface elements that each comprise one or more target properties and a logic portion that is configured to manipulate a source data value; wherein the binding is associated with a binding object that specifies a binding type comprising: a one way binding type that is used to update a non-editable property associated with the user interface; a two way binding type that is used to update an editable property associated with the user interface when the source data value changes and update the source data value when the editable property changes and an update type that specifies when updates are to occur.” Claim 34 and the claims depending from Claim 34 are proposed to be allowable for at least the reasons presented above.

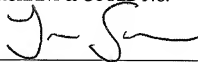
Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all pending claims are believed to be allowable and the application is in condition for allowance. Therefore, a Notice of Allowance is

respectfully requested. Should the Examiner have any further issues regarding this application, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney for the applicant at the telephone number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,

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